

September 27, 1968 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

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Soviet Union, and all other parties involved, will soon make up their minds to bargain in good faith at the peace conference, and in every other way, to end the fighting and agree upon a suitable peace.

We must keep in mind that up to this time the cessation of bombing over wide strategic areas in Vietnam has not been effective in securing a sincere response from Hanoi that would move toward a real truce and sincere bargaining for peace. Meanwhile, the enemy is steadily improving his striking power and strategic position and posing fresh threats of death or serious injury to American boys and our allies.

We have repeatedly and insistently held out the olive branch of peace but, in fact, it has not been accepted by the enemy.

It is a serious question how long we could continue to stop bombing and other military operations, while the enemy maintains a stony silence to our appeals and moves for honest negotiations and peace.

How long can we wait without bringing more death and destruction to our heroic boys and those fighting gallantly with them to resist ruthless aggression and make enduring peace? How can we arrange a truce to discuss cessation of hostilities and terms of withdrawal and pacification so long as the enemy will not even answer our appeals and affirmative acts to stop the fighting?

In any event let us keep trying with all our hearts.

HON. PORTER HARDY

HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1968

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to join my colleagues in expressing appreciation to WATT ABBITT for arranging this occasion. It is a genuine pleasure and privilege to have this opportunity to honor one of the finest gentlemen ever to serve in this body, the gentleman from Virginia and my good friend, PORTER HARDY.

His graciousness and unfailing courtesy, both in the Halls of this Congress and outside its Chambers, have always epitomized the gentility for which his region of our great country has been complimented throughout our history. His presence has added a warmth and dignity to the affairs of state in this body which have been welcomed and valuable to us all.

PORTER HARDY has served his State and his Nation ably and conscientiously in this body for 22 years, ever since his election in 1946. Throughout his lifetime he has been a valued and active member of his community and of the life of his State and of this country. Now that he has chosen not to seek reelection to the Congress, we shall miss him, but I know that the exemplary service of a lifetime will continue as he and Jane take up a new role.

My very best wishes to you, PORTER, and to Jane and your family. Godspeed, and come back to see us often.

A PLEA TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMOCRACY

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, because I believe strongly, as I am sure every Member of this House does, that it is important to encourage the widest possible participation in the workings of our democratic system, I am sending to the citizens of my district, without regard to their political affiliation or preference, the following message to encourage them to be sure to register and to vote in the forthcoming elections.

The message follows:

YOU CAN'T VOTE IF YOU'RE NOT REGISTERED
SEPTEMBER, 1968.

DEAR FRIEND: The freedom that we cherish in America depends on you, the individual citizen, and on your participation in our democracy.

Yet millions of Americans fail to register and vote for those who represent them in government at every level.

Whether you are a Democrat, Republican or Independent, be sure you are registered to vote. How you vote is your business, but be sure to vote!

The last day you can register is Monday, October 7.

If you are not yet registered, I urge you to do so at your county courthouse or with any legally authorized registration agent.

Sincerely,

JOHN BRADEMAS,
Member of Congress.

To be eligible to vote: 21 years of age on or before November 5, 1968. United States Citizen. Six months residence in Indiana. Sixty days residence in the township. Thirty days residence in the precinct.

Registration deadline: October 7, 1968.

Cautionary note: If you have moved within the same city, you can transfer your registration by notifying the Voter Registration Office in your county.

WHERE TO REGISTER

St. Joseph County: Bureau of Voter's Registration, Room 24, Courthouse, South Bend—Tel: 238-9307. Hours: Mon. thru Fri., 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Kosciusko County: Clerk's Office, County Courthouse, Warsaw—Tel: 267-5371. Hours: Mon. thru Fri., 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Marshall County: County Clerk's Office, Plymouth—Tel: 936-3520 or 936-3359. Hours: Mon. thru Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Elkhart County: County Courthouse, Main & Lincoln Streets, Goshen—Tel: 533-4610. Hours: Mon. thru Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed Wed. & Sat. afternoons.

Municipal Building, Registration Office, 219 S. Second Street, Elkhart—Tel: 523-2144. Hours: Mon. thru Sat. 11 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

NOTE: In each county you also can register with your precinct committeeman or woman, town clerk, or any other deputized registration agent.

You must register in person.

Any registered voter may send right now for his absentee ballot. Last day for making application for absentee ballot is November 2, 1968.

COLUMBUS LODGE NO. 2143 AN
OUTSTANDING ORGANIZATION

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, Columbus Day, with its exciting historical implications for all Americans, will have even deeper meaning to all in 1968, for the Congress has passed into law a long-awaited move to make Columbus Day a national holiday beginning in the year 1970.

This comes as proud news to all the wonderful Americans of Italian descent in the Second Congressional District of New York, and perhaps more so to the members of one of our country's largest, most dynamic and successful, community-minded and productive fraternal lodges in the United States.

I refer to Columbus Lodge No. 2143, Massapequa, N.Y., of the Sons of Italy in America, and to honor them and the memory of Christopher Columbus, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD a short history of this great lodge.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF COLUMBUS LODGE NO. 2143, MASSAPEQUA, N.Y., OF THE ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA

(By Dominic Baranello, Ex-Venerable)

Approximately five years ago, a small group of persons of Italian heritage were discussing the national coverage by press, radio and television which were creating a distorted image of Italian-Americans as being associated with crime and violence. We believed that there should be an organized group who would promulgate and emphasize the sterling qualities of Americans of Italian origin who constitute one of the most wholesome segments of Italian life. We know that they are peaceful, law-abiding and useful citizens, making a heroic contribution to the greatness of America, in sharp contrast to the small coterie of individuals whose misdeeds have been recited, chapter and verse, across the length and breadth of our country. We were of the opinion that America is great because it consists of a combination of the best qualities of all ethnic groups. We, who have been brought up in the pleasant homes of our parents, who were Americans of Italian origin, know of the splendid qualities which are innate in persons of Italian heritage, such as wholesomeness, family pride, industriousness and a determination to inculcate into the minds of their children ideals of service so as to become splendid American citizens.

Accordingly, we reviewed the ideals and aspirations of several organizations, and it was the opinion of our group that the Order Sons of Italy in America, which is a nationwide organization of many years standing devoted to the principles of a belief in God, of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and to the Constitution of the United States of America, conformed to the ideals and aspirations of our proposed membership.

Various meetings were held with prominent citizens of our community in attendance, in order to develop a procedure to apply for a Charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Great assistance was rendered to us in this formative period by Joseph Nigro, Supreme Trustee; Carmine Cocchiola, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Nominating Committee; Honorable Carmine A. Ventiera, Ex-Grand Venerable of the State of New York; Gregorio Morabito, Grand Recording Secretary, and many other members of the Order.

Election of officers was held on December 4, 1963, and the following members were elected, unanimously: Venerable, P. Vincent Landi; Assistant Venerable, Angelo Roncallo; Ex-Venerable, Dominic Baranello; Orator, Gaetano Sanzone; Financial Secretary, Louis Agresta; Corresponding Secretary, Vincent J. Floriani; Treasurer, Felix Alfino; Trustees, John Muscaro, Frank Tucci, Anthony Corso, Frank Badame, Anthony Romanelli; Masters of Ceremonies, Frank DiDomenico, Joseph Cali; Sentinel, Edward Caliguri; Chaplain, Angelo Lavoro.

Application was thereafter made to the Supreme Council of the Supreme Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in America, after recommendation and approval of the Grand Executive Council of the State of New York, by Dominic Baranello, Angelo Roncallo and P. Vincent Landi, for a Charter to constitute a Subordinate Lodge in Massapequa, New York, under the title of Columbus Lodge #2143. Said application was granted, and the Charter was duly issued on December 12, 1963, having been signed by John Ottaviano, Jr., as Supreme Venerable; Modest Mele, Supreme Recording Secretary; Peter A. Brevett, Grand Venerable of the State of New York, and Gregorio Morabito, Grand Recording Secretary of the State of New York.

Columbus Lodge #2143 was installed at an elaborate ceremony on February 16, 1964, and approximately 300 persons initiated as members. Many officials of the Order attended and participated in the ceremony of initiation. The Sponsoring Lodge was Loggia Glen Cove #1016 of Glen Cove, New York, of which Angelo Zuccallo was the Venerable. Honorable Carmine A. Ventiera, Ex-Grand Venerable, presided, and Supreme Trustee Joseph Nigro acted as Herald.

Among the speakers who congratulated the Lodge were: Honorable Francis X. Glaccone, Ex-Grand Venerable and New York State Commissioner of Human Rights; Hon. Joseph F. Carlino, Speaker of the New York State Assembly; Honorable Joseph A. Suozzi, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; Hon. Carmine A. Ventiera, Administrative Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York and Ex-Grand Venerable; Joseph Nigro, Supreme Trustee; Carmine Cocchiola, Chairman of the Nominating Committee; Angelo Zuccallo, Venerable of the Sponsoring Lodge, and many other State, County and Order Sons of Italy in America officials.

The Lodge has acquired the following committees to conduct its various activities:

Anti-Defamation, Armed Forces Welfare, Bingo, Blood Bank, Bond, Bowling, Building, By-Laws, Columbus Day Parade, Community Welfare, Credit Union, Entertainment, Hospitality, House Committee, Insurance, Journal Committee, Lapsation, Man of the Year, Membership, Memorials, Orientation of New Members, Program, Public Relations, Raffle, Scholarship, Sports Activities, Visitation to Lodges, Welfare and Youth Activities.

The Lodge has purchased a building to be used by the members, which at present has a value of approximately \$250,000. A great deal of alterations to the building have been made by the voluntary labor of our members. A portion of the building is being used by various charitable organizations, such as, senior citizens, youth activities, blood bank and bingo. The Building Committee, of which Frank Tucci and Julius Mattel are co-chairmen, has shown tremendous initiative in their plans for the building, the home of our Lodge. At least once a year, the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee arranges for an activities counsel lecture for high school students planning to attend college and also for the awarding of scholarship grants at the graduation exercises of our local high schools.

Each year a Man of the Year is selected, based upon his outstanding contribution to the community and to the Order. Since the

inception of our Lodge, the following have been selected as our Men of the Year and have been suitably honored. Those selected were Raymond J. Lockhart, Supt. of Schools, Massapequa; Hon. John Volpe, Gov. of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the Hon. Fortune Pope, Businessman and Editor of the newspaper, "Il Progresso".

The Lodge has received the splendid cooperation of our ladies who hold regular meetings to assist our Building Fund. One of the exciting features of our Lodge is our newspaper, known as the "Navigator", which is published monthly. Its first editor was Alfonso Muscillo and its present editor is Frank DiDomenico. They both were very diligent in developing the Navigator and it is now being published on a self-supporting basis.

Together with other lodges on Long Island, Columbus Day parades have been arranged which have been a tremendous success. In some instances, as many as thirty bands have participated in the parades.

Our Lodge sponsored the formation of the Enrico Fermi Lodge of Freeport, which now has approximately 300 members and the William Paca Lodge, Lindenhurst, which presently has approximately 250 members. Prospective candidates are carefully screened by the Membership Committee prior to initiation. The present membership of our Lodge is approximately 1400 members. Our Lodge has been honored by the election at the Grand Convention of our Order of P. Vincent Landi as First Asst. Grand Venerable and Alfonso Muscillo as Grand Trustee.

The great progress of Columbus Lodge is due to the enthusiasm and cooperation of the membership and the entire Massapequa community. With God's help, we shall continue to progress during the ensuing year.

TRIBUTE TO HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1968

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the end of the 90th Congress will bring to a voluntary close the career of one of our most distinguished colleagues, Representative PORTER HARDY, JR. Congressman HARDY has served in this body since 1946; the fact that his constituents have seen fit to return him to office so many times is a tribute to the quality of his performance as a legislator.

I have known Congressman HARDY since he was elected to the House of Representatives, and I can think of no man who more highly deserves tribute. He has always demonstrated the steady adherence to principle, the determination to firm action which constitute a man of exceptional merit. His interests and attainments in civic, agricultural, and business enterprises are indicative of a man who knows well the most vital areas of practical concern in Government and public life. He is known in his own State as a man of particular distinction, having been honored by numerous civic groups and organizations. He has served the U.S. House of Representatives as a member of the Government Operations Committee and of the House Armed Services Committee, with constant attention to the tasks set before him.

Czech
Congressman HARDY is a man of impeccable integrity, truly in the tradition of Virginia statesmen. His example is worthy of tribute, and his absence will be lamented. To Congressman PORTER HARDY, JR., therefore, I extend my sincere good wishes for a future which can only be crowned with continued success.

THE SOVIETS AIM AT GERMANY

HON. ALBERT W. WATSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, the administration apparently believes in the old adage that "silence is golden," because silence is the only way to describe the State Department's reaction to the events leading up to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

In a statement earlier this week, I pointed out that American intelligence sources must have known in advance of the invasion of Czechoslovakia and yet the public was not informed of this aggressive act until it had been virtually accomplished.

Now that the Kremlin is once again putting the pressure on West Germany it leads one to wonder if the administration will adopt an attitude of see no evil, hear no evil, or speak no evil in the event our ally, West Germany, is invaded.

Certainly, such an invasion looms as a distinct possibility, and the American people have a right to know what steps the White House is taking to prevent such an operation.

Mr. Speaker, in a recent article, my good friend, the distinguished journalist, Anthony Harrigan, described the intent of the Soviet Union in this latest power play. His analysis is not only highly perceptive and timely, but Mr. Harrigan also offers positive alternatives available to our Government in the event the Soviets decide to commit aggression in West Germany. I include the article as a part of my remarks, as follows:

THE SOVIETS AIM AT GERMANY

(By Anthony Harrigan)

While press reports dealing with the invasion of Czechoslovakia have emphasized Soviet ruthlessness and Czech misery and despair, the real meaning of the occupation may have escaped both news media commentators and the general public. It is increasingly clear that the massive Soviet troop movement should be seen as a far-ranging and daring scheme to further alter the power balance in Europe and to intimidate and demoralize West Germany.

The most significant fact in the Czech situation is not that the Czech version of communism has been crushed by the USSR but that the Soviet regime has shifted a tremendous portion of its armed forces to the West and is now poised for a massive confrontation with the NATO countries, with the apparent aim of neutralizing the Federal Republic of Germany.

Had the Kremlin been solely concerned with bringing the Czechs back into line, it could have accomplished its goal with only a modest display of armed force—one airborne division sent to Prague, for example. Instead, the Soviets shifted an estimated 650,000 troops, or

visible and invisible walls of oppression and totalitarianism in 1956 and sought a return to democratic conditions enabling Hungary to regain control of its own destiny. Twelve years ago the brave Hungarian freedom fighters' elite found death on the streets of Budapest and other Hungarian cities, or in the camps of the Ukraine and Siberia. It was reform Communists like Premier Imre Nagy and Geza Losonczy who later shared the martyrdom with the same youth who wanted to rid Hungary from Communist dictatorship. Soviet imperialism could tolerate neither its national adversaries nor their nationalist ideological friends. The fate of Hungary was indeed a tragic one, the oppression of the Hungarian people a harrowing experience for the freedom-loving, pro-Western population, but the Hungarian revolution has still dealt the deathblow to monolithic communism. It awakened the West to the dangers of seeking a detente with the Soviet Union that is not based on Russian acceptance of generally observed norms of international law and the sovereign equality of nations. It is no exaggeration that without the events of 1956 in Eastern Europe there would not have been a Sino-Soviet dispute so soon and there would hardly have been American armies committed to the defense of South Vietnam. The heritage of the Hungarian revolution in Eastern Europe was the persistent yearning for more democracy and individual freedom. Though after Budapest it was realized that such developments must be achieved within the existing international framework keeping the skeleton of Communist Party rule intact in order not to incite Russian military intervention. It can be said that there is a direct linkage between the ideas of Imre Nagy, Joseph Dudas, Istvan Bibó in 1956 on the one hand, and Dr. Eduard Goldstuecker, Joseph Dubcek and Frantisek Kriegel on the other though the constitutional and philosophical frameworks might have been different.

When Secretary Antoni Novotni was removed from office and replaced by the Slovak Otto Dubcek, an era of democratization has begun in Czechoslovakia. Press censorship was abolished, first informally then by law, people were again free to express their ideas, the sins of the Stalinist era were revealed, compensation promised to its victims who were permitted to form their own organization. Economic reforms, too, were more intensively implemented, trade with the West was sought and the National Front was to be transformed into a working coalition of different parties. Finally, the Parliament recovered some of its democratic prerogatives and a new party congress was to be held to ratify the reforms.

The short-lived, cautious liberalization ended abruptly with the arrival of Soviet armies supported by token units of the four East European allies still commanded by the Russian military. The outcome is no longer in doubt despite the persistent attempts of the Czechoslovak leadership, left in office in order to emasculate its own reforms, that the repressive measures are temporary in character until the departure of Soviet troops.

In entering the country by military aggression the Soviet Union has violated the public law of the United Nations Charter and international law in at least six instances, according to Herbert Reis, U.S. delegate to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law of the United Nations. These include violation of the most basic U.N. principle: the respect for the sovereignty of a member and its right to treatment as a sovereign equal of any other member. This principle was, of course, also violated in the case of the Russian invasion of Hungary and was denounced in many U.N. resolutions between 1956 and 1962. Second, the Soviet Union violated the principle that members of the United Nations are bound by the charter to fulfill their international obligations in "good faith." Can there be any doubt that clandestine attack on an ally is not in accordance with the "good faith" provision of the law?

Third, the Soviet Government ignored the Charter stipulation that all members are obliged to settle international disputes in such a manner that peace, security, and justice are not endangered. The Russian invasion and subsequent troop concentration on the Soviet-Rumanian border led to a warning of the President of the United States that further invasions would be regarded with concern by the United States and that "the dogs of war should not be unleashed," certainly not a contribution to peace and security by the perpetrators of this international crime.

Fourth, Moscow disregarded the prohibition of the threat or the use of force in international relations. This was done both against Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Fifth, the invasion, political control and occupation of Czechoslovakia violated the principle of equal rights and national self-determination of peoples, a tenet of international morality, if not international law.

Finally, there is no legal question that the Soviet invasion constituted intervention in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia against existing treaty obligations between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak Government was forced to sign the Moscow accords which should more aptly be called surrender terms. The 14 points signed away Czechoslovakia's sovereignty and any possibility of that country's people to decide their own political future. The key point is the requirement that Czechoslovakia's political course "be changed in accordance with the Soviet type of socialism." A literal interpretation would mean turning back the clock in Czechoslovakia at least half a decade. For there was more freedom in Prague toward the end of the Novotny period than there is now in Moscow.

There is little ultimate difference between the Moscow demands of August 26 and the demands parroted by the Kadar group in Hungary in November 1956. The tactics used in Hungary in and after November 1956 are being repeated in Prague with the difference that the old leaders have been temporarily left in power. The old "salami" tactics—forcing the leaders

to dismiss "objectionable" colleagues until they themselves are isolated by the new appointees and turned out of office—are being successfully applied. Undoubtedly the purge will ultimately extend to President Svoboda, Party Secretary Dubcek and Premier Cernik as well.

Simultaneously, the meaning and place of the January-to-August events in Communist ideology are constantly redefined. While Dubcek and Cernik consider liberalization a progressive element in communism—after all it did not reject Marx, Lenin, or party primacy—Soviet, East German and Polish newspapers agitate for the removal of "counterrevolutionaries" and their physical punishment. The process will last 3 to 4 months. Thereupon, the new leadership will declare the "liberal" period an era of "counterrevolution" and personnel cadres will be rewritten. The best that can be hoped for is that passive resistance may avoid massive jailings of post-1956 Hungarians and cushion the sufferings of those who have believed that free speech might be practiced in any Communist country.

What can we do that would help the downtrodden Czechs, the restive Hungarians, and the still seminational Rumanians? War is out of the realm of possibility; even the Czechs did not resist the Russian occupation. Loans for industrial modernization, and hence for economic independence from the Soviet Union have been "negotiated" last week in Moscow out of consideration. But we still can keep the fire of moral indignation burning under Moscow especially during the U.N. General Assembly session that has commenced on the 24th. The first two bargaining levers could be the resolutions submitted in the Security Council in August by the United States and Canada for a withdrawal of Russian troops and the dispatching of a Committee of Observers by the Secretary General. In addition, our delegation in the United Nations could dramatize anew the basic issues of Soviet colonialism and denial of self-determination, issues of great importance to the underdeveloped countries which are not members of the two blocs. A continuing injury to Soviet interests there might help impel the Kremlin toward a less extreme course in Czechoslovakia.

The most obvious way of raising related issues of suppression and occupation would be a reopening of the question of the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary. This is both a violation of innumerable U.N. resolutions, based on a treaty made before regaining sovereignty by the Hungarian Government, and a source of danger to the peace and security of the area. For Hungary was used as a staging area for the attack on another country and the pro-Moscow Government even forced participation by token Hungarian units in the aggressive acts of the Soviet Union against Czechoslovakia. There are two ways of procedure: One would be asking the Secretary General to implement General Assembly resolution No. 1857/XVII of the United Nations that empowered the Secretary General to take such initiative as he deems necessary in regard to the Hungarian question. The second would

Czech CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE
VULNERABLE RUSSIANS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the further rape of the peoples of Czechoslovakia by Moscow and its puppets confirms what many of us have been propounding for years; namely, the brute force of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism has been and is the chief enemy of the captive nations and the free peoples of the world. Those who have naively preached "bridges of understanding," the disintegration of the Red empire, the new breed of Russian Communists and the like should go into permanent hiding. Those who attempted to play down the 10th observance of Captive Nations Week in order not to irritate the Russians and to stay their hand as concerns Czechoslovakia are doubtlessly exuding with shame.

The Russian rape of Czechoslovakia is cause enough for a wholesale reevaluation and change of our policy in relation to the Red empire. Outstanding criticisms of the current, shortsighted policy can be found lucidly stated in the recently published book, "The Vulnerable Russians." Authored by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, this instructive work provides all the essential outlines of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism which we now see spectacularly operating in Czechoslovakia, as in Hungary 12 years ago.

The work is now available at the Georgetown University bookstore, White Gravenor, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. The following review by Dr. José Ma. Hernandez, editor of the WACL Bulletin, a publication of the World Anti-Communist League headquartered in Seoul, Korea, amply shows the nature and worth of the book:

"THE VULNERABLE RUSSIANS" BY LEV E. DOBRIANSKY: A REVIEW BY THE EDITOR, WACL BULLETIN

Men of today, and even the most reputedly intellectual of them, have taken it for granted that the Soviet Union is a monolithic empire and that it is as impregnable as a hermetically sealed bastion.

With a few bold and sharp blows Dr. Dobriansky smashes this myth of Russian monolithic inviolability. He presents facts and figures, against which no argument to the contrary is possible, that the Russians, after all, are not invulnerable and that, in the first place there is no such thing as a Soviet Union. It is a vast charnel house where 112 million Russians hold in the hollow of one hand the fate of 122 million Non-Russian whites the "Captive Nations" groaning beneath the heel of the Soviet Communist Party.

These hapless, helpless, but not hopeless hostages to fortune are being denied the basic and irreducible rights of free men by the heartless and inhuman masters of lies, deceit, intimidation, propaganda, and the *fata morgana* peaceful co-existence.

The Free World, and notably the United States of America, are now in a state of mesmeric stupor by the Communist experts of Soviet cold war strategy and tactics, in order to drown the righteous cries and protests of the captive nations. This explains

why the Captive Nations Week Resolution passed by the United States Congress in 1959 rocked the Soviet Empire to its foundations and the tremors are still being felt up to this hour. This Resolution was of such transcendental importance not only to the captive peoples under the yoke of Russian imperialism but also to the whole human race which must find in this great document the very essence of freedom without which there can be no peace on earth.

For instance, one of the most important parts of the Resolution reads: that "the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cosackia, Turkistan, North Vietnam, and others . . ." It is quite clear that the Resolution is of tremendous significance in the history of man's struggle to be free from all sorts of bondage.

Needless to say the Resolution and the Proclamation that followed it immediately triggered a violent reaction in Communist Russia. Khrushchev went so far as to say, "The only enslaved peoples are in the capitalist countries."

Dr. Dobriansky deplores the fact that in the United States there is a great deal of misunderstanding born of naivete or rank ignorance of the real nature of the Russian Empire. This ignorance has led many Americans into a maze of tragic contradictions.

The call for peaceful co-existence by the Russian Imperialists for example, has been taken at its face value without realizing that in Communist semantics an innocent-looking flower really hides a serpent beneath it. Many persons in the free world have jumped, as a consequence, to the conclusion that Soviet Russia means peace, that Soviet Russia's magnificent obsession is to establish peace all over the world.

Some influential Americans and well-meaning Europeans have even gone to the extent of believing that Russian communism will eventually evolve into a capitalist democracy because of its apparent adoption of some of the free world's democratic economic and social measures. They point out that "the Russian doubling of the house-building rate, added investments in food production, the reduction of hours of labor, greater job mobility, the institution of installment credit, some market determination of production, the profit motive, and increases in pensions and peasant incomes" are sure indications of the Soviet Communists true spirit of reconciliation with the democracies and the principle of free enterprise.

The author says with regard to this: "The bounds of human illusion are sometimes indefinable." The motivation behind all these seemingly progressive and evolutionary economic changes is still the acquisition of more funds and resources to pursue Moscow's world-wide cold war operations.

The thesis of the whole book is quite clear. The free world and specially the United States of America must see through the make-believe front of Soviet Russia, must get deeply involved in the cold war, and beat Soviet Russia in her own game. The "ersatz Russian image must be destroyed." We must unmask the Russian bear and show him in his true colors. We must match his propaganda with more effective weapons of mass communication.

Dobriansky says, "On the information and propaganda front, our policy should concentrate on the captive nations, specially those in the USSR, the chief source of the world's problem on peace or war."

After building up on his thesis that Soviet Russia can be beaten at her own game, Dobriansky who is the Chairman of the Na-

tional Captive Nations Committee, outlines for America and the Free World what can be done in this respect. He concludes:

"Subject to conditions, climate, and circumstances, these devices and their uses include the Kerstern freedom corps idea, a Freedom Commission and Academy, a Special Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations, a revitalized Voice of America and a Radio Liberation as propaganda media, aid to underground resistance groups, a communications network ranging from secret printing to space satellites, economic warfare, diplomatic manipulations, the U.N. forum, facilities of friendly and like-minded countries, subversion of Red control centers, utilization of labor unions, churches, veteran groups and other private channels, money counterfeiting, bribery programs and so forth. The devices are endless, and the enormous difference between our use of them and the enemy's use of some of them is that we could enlist vastly more among the captives to participate than he can among free men. Of incalculable advantage to us is the other important dimension of the Cold War, namely between the captive nations and the Red-controlled state. Building the Johnsonian bridges of understanding helps the state, not the people or nation."

This monumental, well-documented book will certainly make few eyebrows rise—that is, if they have not been completely browbeaten by the Russian Communists.

APOLLO PROGRAM STATUS REPORT

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last weekend the Soviet Union announced the return of its unmanned spacecraft Zond 5 from an historic flight around the moon. This scientific and technological achievement brings the Soviet Union a large step closer to the landing of a man on the lunar surface.

The American space program is not wallowing in neglect. Congressional cutbacks in NASA's budget preserved the Apollo lunar landing project virtually intact. Progress continues toward reaching the goal President Kennedy set forth almost a decade ago.

On Friday, October 11, 1968, the United States will launch a crew of three astronauts into earth orbit from Cape Kennedy. Their Apollo 7 mission calls for 10 days, 19 hours and 40 minutes in low earth orbit to test the operations and capabilities of the command service module. This section of the spacecraft when coupled with the lunar excursion module will provide the actual vehicle for our astronauts to use in traveling to the moon.

Late in December 1968, Apollo 3 is scheduled for launch. The Saturn V rocket will undergo its first manned flight then. Exact plans for the mission have not been formulated yet. They are contingent upon the results from Apollo 7, and upon the decision of whether or not to attempt a 4,000-mile earth orbit with that shot. In the first quarter of 1969, the lunar excursion module will fly aboard a second Saturn V booster. If all goes well, Apollo Missions 8, 9, and 10 will set the stage for a lunar landing on